

Remarks

Withdrawal of the outstanding rejections as well as allowance of the above-identified application in consideration of this submission is respectfully requested.

The earlier submitted Substitute Specification was amended to remove several informalities therein.

With the above amendments, claims 1-29 remain pending of which claims 1-4 and 10-25 are currently amended and claims 26-29 are newly presented. The amendments made to the claims include revisions to highlight the "method" performed at the location of the portable wireless communication device (see the revision made in the preamble of independent claim 1 and the new independent claims 26 and 28). Additional revisions were implemented with regard to independent claims 11, 13, 19, 21 and 22 in order to further highlight the various originally disclosed aspects of applicants invention including to further highlight various distinguishing aspects thereof over that previously known including over the art documents as cited in the outstanding Office Action. The additional revisions such as the addition/removal of commas in the claims are strictly of a minor grammatical nature. The new claims are being presented in consideration of more fully covering the various originally disclosed inventive aspects. A more detailed discussion of this is given below.

Independent claim 1 was amended to more particularly relate the set forth method at the location of the portable wireless communication device. In this regard, independent claim 1 has been amended to recite "a method of operating a portable wireless communication device ... , comprising, at the portable wireless communication device, the steps of. " Independent claims 11, 13, 19, 21 and 22 were amended to highlight that the "portable wireless communication device" is capable of viewing information encoded in a first format. This featured aspect is

found also in independent claim 1 as well as in independent claim 14. An example of this, although not limited thereto, concerns the method of operating a wireless communication device in a communication network such as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings (see Figs. 2 and 3 (with Fig. 4)).

Newly added independent claim 26 sets forth a scheme which is similar to that in independent claim 1, as now amended. Claim 26, however, additionally requires that the "portable wireless communication device" (e.g., 10 in Fig. 1) is incapable of viewing information encoded in a second format (such as HTML format, although not limited thereto). HTML formatted pages are not compatible with WML formatted pages and, therefore, the format cannot be viewed on a browser configured to view, for example, WML formatted pages and vice-versa. (Page 12, lines 17-26, of the Substitute Specification). When a user of the WAP enabled device, for example, wishes to view information such as from the server that is limited to a second (different) format, the user can transmit the address associated with the differently formatted information to another device that the user has access to such as a nearby desk top PC or a laptop computer. The transmission from the user's WAP enabled device to another device such as a PC that is formatted to access a URL may be achieved, for example, through use of a wired link, a wireless link such as "Bluetooth" or a direct InfraRed link such as IrDA. (Page 7, lines 11-15, of the Substitute Specification and claim 10). Also, the user may store the address associated with the differently formatted information for later viewing by the user. (Page 9, line 9 *et seq.* of the Substitute Specification.)

New independent claim 28 is also similar to claim 1, but further requires that the portable wireless communication device receives the address without the further encoded information in the second format and that the address is transmitted to another device without the further information encoded in the second format, an

example of which was just mentioned and is more extensively described in the example illustrations such as it relates to Figs. 2 and 3 (with Fig. 4) of the drawings with regard to an embodiment such as shown in Fig. 1, although not limited thereto.

According to the Office Action, claims 1-3, 5-8, 10-15, 19 and 21-25 were rejected under 35 USC §102(e) as anticipated by Olgaard et al (USP 6,542,740); claim 4 was rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as unpatentable over the combination of Olgaard et al (*supra*) in view of Morita (USP 6,695,702); and claims 9, 16-18 and 20 were rejected over the combination of Olgaard et al in view of Wecker et al (USP 6,311,058). It will be shown, hereinbelow, the invention according to the currently pending claims 1-28 could not have been anticipated by Olgaard et al nor rendered obvious in the manner alleged in the outstanding rejections. Therefore, insofar as presently applicable, these rejections are traversed and reconsideration and withdrawal of the same is respectfully requested.

It is alleged that the invention according to each of the independent claims, i.e., claims 1, 11, 13-14, 19, 21 and 22, was disclosed by Olgaard et al. Olgaard et al disclosed a wireless linkup communication scheme such as shown in Fig. 1 thereof in which a wireless link 102, which may contain telephony capability and may or may not include a visual display, receives content from an infrastructure 104 and transmits the content to an interface client (e.g., taken from 110a-g) for display. The interface client may have a larger display than the wireless link 102 and thus be more suitable for displaying content which requires a large display. From the flow charts shown in Figs. 2 and 3, which relate to a wireless scheme in Fig. 1 of Olgaard et al, initially the wireless link 102 performs a search for interface clients (user interface roaming) which are in its local area (e.g., 118). Using the search results, a list of interface clients (e.g., 110a-g) may be presented to a user via a display of the

wireless link 102 to enable to user to select an interface client (202, 204). (Column 4, line 53 to column 5, line 52, and Fig. 2 in Olgaard et al.)

Alternatively, the list of interface clients for the wireless link user may be sent to the infrastructure server (e.g., 104) which may then select a suitable interface client based upon the content which is to be displayed. (column 5, line 53 to column 6, line 49, and Fig. 3 in Olgaard et al.) The interface client (e.g., from 110a-g) may then display content (information) received from the infrastructure server 104. The infrastructure server 104 formats the content according to the interface client on which the content is displayed (see column 7, lines 57-60). For example, if the interface client (e.g., 110a-g) includes a large display, the infrastructure server may format the content to take advantage of the display's size. The user may then access the content via the wireless link 102 or via the interface client (e.g., 110a-g). (Column 8, lines 3-20, in Olgaard et al.) Olgaard et al were particularly concerned with the immediate viewing of content and with maximizing the use of locally available resources to display the content.

In accordance with claim 1, the invention is directed to a method of operating a portable wireless communication device operable to access a remote source of information, and capable of viewing information encoded in a first format. This can be seen with regard to the example Figs. 1-3 of the drawings in which a WAP server 50 is accessible to a WAP-enabled wireless communication device 10. The (WAP) server 50 provides information encoded in a first format (e.g., WML) to the client wireless communication device 10. Consistent with the method of operation, at the portable wireless communication device, of the invention, the user is able to browse the information received from the "remote source" (e.g., server 50) and select items of information (e.g., a hyperlink) via a display of the portable device 10. The display of the portable device 10 is usually small and, consequently, information encoded in

"the first format" (e.g., WML) is usually limited in content (e.g., textual content) and presentation. The user may then view information (encoded in the first format) associated with the selected item. Consistent with the method described in Figs. 2, 3 and 4, the user may, alternatively/additionally, also request an address corresponding to a source of further information which is encoded in a second format. For example, the address may be a URL (Universal Resource Locator) which corresponds to a source of further information which is encoded in HTML.

In connection with one aspect of the invention (see in particular new claims 26-27), the portable wireless communication device is "incapable of viewing information encoded in a second format" (e.g., it cannot display web pages encoded in HTML). (Page 12, lines 17-26, of the Substitute Specification.) Accordingly, a request is then sent to the WAP server 50 to search for a URL address associated with the selected item. If such address is found, it is transmitted to the portable device 10 in which the user may then store that address so that it may be transmitted to another device (e.g., a PC), such as at a later time, which has the capability of viewing information encoded in the "second format (HTML)." Such featured aspects as that described above relate to that called for in claim 1+. Such is also covered with regard to other ones of the separate claimed groups, i.e., claims 11+, 13+, 14+, 19+, 21+, 22+, 26+ and 28.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, such as set forth in independent claims 1, 14, 19, 21, 22, 26 and 28, once an address for further information has been received (the further information being formatted differently from that of the first format), that address can be transmitted to another device capable of viewing the information encoded in the second format. This is particularly advantageous if the portable wireless communication device is incapable of viewing information encoded in the second format.

In the detailed action, it is alleged that Olgaard et al disclosed the invention set forth in each of independent claims 1, 11, 13, 14, 19, 21 and 22 as well as a number of dependent claims (see Item 2, beginning on page 2 of the detailed action). It appears, however, that the analysis provided in the rejection, for example, with regard to claim 1, failed to consider the significance of the set forth language "request for an address associated with the selected item of information," which request is transmitted by the portable wireless communication device (e.g., WAP-enabled device) to the "remote source" (e.g., WAP server). Olgaard et al, it is submitted, did not disclose the step of "transmitting to the remote source, a request for an address associated with the selected item of information, said address corresponding to a source of further information on the selected item and said further information being encoded in a second format." As explained above, Olgaard et al taught that once a user has selected an interface client (e.g., taken from 110a-g), the wireless link 102, then transmits information regarding the selected interface client to the infrastructure server 104 so that a connection may be established between the wireless link and the interface client. In other words, the transmitting of information in Olgaard et al is not a "request for an address" (e.g., URL). According to Olgaard et al, once a connection has been established, the information content is transmitted from the infrastructure server to the interface client (e.g., selected from 110a-g). It is submitted, Olgaard et al did not disclose a scheme in which an address is transmitted from the infrastructure server to the interface client or elsewhere. It is apparent therefor that the method of operating a portable wireless communication device as that set forth in claims 1+ could not have been anticipated by Olgaard et al.

In fact, Olgaard et al's teachings notwithstanding, the invention according to claims 1+, also could not have been rendered obvious therefrom. This is because

Olgaard et al were concerned with sending optimized information content to an interface client for immediate viewing, not with sending an address for accessing information content such as at a later time. Olgaard et al were concerned with maximizing the use of locally available resources such as those within the range 118 in Fig. 1 whereas the present invention such as set forth in claims 1+, etc., is concerned with storing an address associated with the selected item of information that cannot be viewed, or viewed optimally, by the "portable wireless communication device" so that the content may be viewed on another device which has a larger display and which can view information formatted differently such as according to the claimed "second format," for example, at a later time.

Since Olgaard et al were concerned with the immediate viewing of content using local resources, there would be no motivation, applicants submit, to adapt their scheme to enable viewing at a later time on an interface client (e.g., selected from 110a-g). In fact, an attempt to modify Olgaard et al's scheme so as to fall within the scope of the present invention such as set forth in claims 1+, etc. would be contrary to Olgaard et al's teachings. Namely, according to Olgaard et al, when there is no interface client available, the display and interface of the wireless link 102 is used for displaying the contents (the selected item of information). Olgaard et al, it is submitted, neither disclosed nor suggested the storing of an address by the wireless link 102 associated with the content for display at a later time, in clear contradistinction with that presently called for.

It is also submitted, the invention according to claims 11+, 13+, 14+, 19+, 21, 22+, 26+ and 28 could not have been anticipated nor realizable from Olgaard et al's disclosure, for at least the same and similar reasons as that presented hereinabove. In this regard, it is noted that independent claim 14 is an apparatus claim counterpart of that set forth in independent claim 1. According to claim 14, the set

forth portable wireless communication device includes, among other featured aspects therein, *"a transmitter for transmitting to the remote source, a request for an address associated with the selected item of information, said address corresponding to a source of further information on the selected item and said further information being encoded in a second format,"* similarly as that featured in claim 1. Such featured aspects are also contained in connection with independent claims 26 and 28 as well as with regard to claims 19, 21 and 22, although presented somewhat differently therefrom. For example, the invention according to claims 19+, is directed to a method of operating a wireless communication network operable to communicate with a portable wireless communication device capable of viewing information encoded in a first format, the method including the steps of:

- storing items of information encoded in the first format;
- associating with each item of stored information a respective address for retrieving additional information;
- transmitting to the wireless communication device information comprising an item selected from the stored items of information (e.g., steps 120, 140 or 220, 240);
- receiving from the wireless communication device a request for further information on a selected item of information (page 9, line 4 *et seq.* of the Substitute Specification); and
- transmitting to the device, in response to the request, the address for retrieving additional information associated with the selected item, encoded in a second format (page 9, line 24 *et seq.* of the Substitute Specification).

An example illustration of this as well as with regard to other ones of the method claims is given with regard to the description of the flow charts in Figs. 2, 3 and the example downloaded information shown in Fig. 4. Similar such featured aspects are also contained in both the method claims 11+ as well as the counterpart apparatus claim 13, although they are presented in a somewhat modified form from that in the other claims. Accordingly, at least for the same and similar reasons as that shown with regard to claims 1+, the invention covered by claims 11+, 13, 14+,

19+, 21, 22+, 26+ and 28 could not have been anticipated nor realizable in view of Olgaard et al.

New claims 26-27 and 28 also include the featured aspects contained in independent claim 1, etc. As to the additional aspects called for in claim 26, namely, that the wireless unit is incapable of viewing information encoded in a second format, Olgaard et al, of course, is clearly deficient. Moreover, Olgaard et al failed to disclose a scheme in which the wireless unit both receives an address as well as transmits an address without the further information encoded in the second format (see claims 27 and 28). This further set forth aspect is intended to highlight that the portable wireless communication device solely requests, receives and transmits an address, the address being received/transmitted without further information encoded in the second format.

New claim 29 further limits the portable wireless communication device, according to base claim 11, as one which is incapable of viewing information encoded in a second format, similarly as that in new claim 26. For the same and similar reasons, therefore, the invention according to new claims 26-29 could not have been anticipated nor rendered obvious in view of Olgaard et al.

Morita was cited for implementing an entertainment communications system using the "I-mode standard." Wecker et al, further, was cited, allegedly, for a two transmitter mobile device such that the transmitting of the request and the transmitting of an address are effected by different transmitters.

Morita's and Wecker et al's teachings notwithstanding, the invention still would not have been achievable since the combination of Wecker and/or Morita with Olgaard et al would still not have overcome the deficiencies in Olgaard et al insofar as the present claimed subject matter is concerned. In this regard, it is noted that claim 4, which was rejected over Olgaard et al in view of Morita, is based on that set